

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8671

號一七百六十八第

日九十二月八一年十一月光

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7th, 1885.

三月

號七月十英港香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH]

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

October 5, DUBURO, German steamer, 921, A. Schultz, Cleves 29th September, Pens.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
October 6, SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, C. Vincent, Hollow 5th October, General—CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO.  
October 6, KWONG-WAI, Chinese steamer, 400, J. W. Lawson, Shanghai 2nd October—CHINESE GOVERNMENT.  
October 6, JULIETTE, Spanish steamer, 378, J. Arias, Manila 2nd Oct., General—CHINESE.  
October 6, KENNETH, British steamer, 1,156, J. J. Sanderson, Amoy and Swatow 5th Oct., General—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.  
October 6, HAPPHORN, British steamer, 1,129, F. Ashton, Foochow 2nd October, Amoy 4th, and Swatow 5th, General—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.  
October 6, MINOR, British g.b., from a cruise.  
October 6, MINTON, British steamer, 149, Scio, Shanghai 2nd October—A. LEVY.  
October 6, MONKTON, British steamer, 858, C. H. Loft, Bangkok 30th September, General—YUEH FAT HONG.  
October 6, CHEANG HOCH KIAN, British str., 955, Fred Webb, Amoy and Swatow 5th October, General—BUK HIN & CO.

### CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,  
6TH OCTOBER.  
C. H. Kian, British str., for Singapore.  
Kilburn, British str., for Saigon.  
Sikh, British str., for Saigon.  
Aione, German str., for Haiphong.  
Diamante, British steamer, for Amoy.  
Kong Beng, British str., for Swatow.  
Friedrich, German bark, for Newchwang.  
Edward May, Amer. bark, for Hooi.  
DEPARTURES.

October 6, THALES, British str., for Swatow.  
October 6, GREYHOUND, British str., for Hoii.  
October 6, CRUSADEER, British str., for Haiphong.  
October 6, KUTSANG, British str., for Whampoa.  
October 6, WAH-YUEN, British str., for Hooi.  
October 6, GLUCKSBURG, German str., for Singapores.  
October 6, SHIKH, British str., for Saigon.  
October 6, KILMARNEY, British str., for Saigon.  
October 6, DIAMANTE, British str., for Amoy.  
October 6, IOTOMI MARU, Japanese str., for Singapores.  
October 6, DUNSTRE, German str., for Whampoa.

### PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED  
Per *Jalita*, str., from Manila—209 Chinese.  
Per *Kenneth*, str., from Amoy, &c.—380 Chinese.  
For *Haiphong*, str., from Coast Ports, Mr. Jamison, and 12 Chinese.  
Per *C. H. Kian*, str., from Amoy, &c.—340 Chinese.  
Per *Moukut*, str., from Bangkok—Capt. Anderson, Mrs. Sheppard and family, and 42 Chinese.

### REPORTS.

The British steamer *Kenneth* reports from Amoy via Swatow the 5th October, and had light variable winds from S.W. to S.E. with N.W. winds, smooth sea and fine weather.

The Chinese steamer *Keng-yau* reports left Shanghai at 6 a.m. on the 2nd October, and had light variable winds and calms from Shanghai to port.

The British steamer *C. H. Kian* reports from Amoy via Swatow on the 5th October, and had light variable winds from S.W. to S.E. with smooth sea and fine weather.

The British steamer *Mengkut* reports left Hongkong on the 30th September, and experienced moderate winds and variable weather to Padarun; from thence to port light Easterly winds and fine weather.

The British steamer *Haiphong* reports left Foochow on the 2nd October, Amoy on the 4th, and Swatow on the 6th, and now to Amoy had moderate N.E. winds and fine weather. From Amoy to Swatow moderate S.E. winds and fine weather. From Swatow to port moderate S.W. and N.W. winds. In Swatow str. *Danube*, *Newchuan*, Japanese and *Yehsin*.

### AMOY SHIPPING.

September—ARRIVALS  
27, Oxfordshire, British str., from Foochow.  
27, C. H. Kian, British str., from Hongkong.  
28, Amoy, British str., from Foochow.  
29, Cambria, British str., from Hongkong.  
29, Haiphong, British str., from Hongkong.  
29, Thales, British str., from Tainan.  
Clara, German str., from Shanghai.  
Champlain, French cruiser, from Choo.  
30, Fokien, British str., from Tamsui.  
30, Seewo, British str., from Swatow.  
30, Pelham, British brig, from Newchwang.  
30, Conqueror, British str., from Hongkong.  
30, China, German str., from Hongkong.  
October—  
2, Kenneth, British str., from Hongkong.  
2, C. H. Kian, British str., from Foochow.  
26, Seewo, British str., for Swatow.  
26, Opwick, British str., for Swatow.  
26, Fokien, British str., for Tamsui.  
26, Louise, German str., for Newchwang.  
26, Amoy, British str., for Newchwang.  
26, C. H. Kian, British str., for Foochow.  
26, Strathearn, British str., for Hongkong.  
28, Nama, British str., for Swatow.  
29, Cathona, British 3-m. s.h., for Newchwang.  
29, Haiphong, British str., for Foochow.  
29, Thales, British str., for Swatow.  
29, Oxfordshire, British str., for New York.  
30, Clara, German str., for Swatow.  
30, Cambria, British str., for Swatow.  
30, Seewo, British str., for Tamsui.  
30, Pelham, British str., from Newchwang.  
30, China, German str., from Hongkong.

### NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE  
THE Undersigned have been nominated by Special Appointment COMMERCIAL AGENTS for the FOREIGN BUSINESS of His EXCELLENCE the VICE-REGAL of CHINNA. RUSSELL & CO.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1885. [1407]

### NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself as GENERAL BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT specially of CHINESE GOODS from Canton.  
P. X. DA-CRUZ,  
No. 3, Stanley Street.  
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1885. [1787]

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## INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO'S  
NEW  
VEGETABLE SEEDS  
AND  
FLOWER SEEDS  
ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Both are of the best varieties and the kinds that do best in China. They are shipped in a manner that ensures their preservation in transit and in three separate parcels. The every possible precaution is taken to avoid disappointing Purchasers.

## CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL FLOWERS' SEEDS  
in separate named Varieties.

PANSY, CARNATIONS, PHLOX, PETUNIA, VERBENA, PORTULACA.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [21]

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 7TH, 1886.

The important public works which are now being prosecuted, the demand made by the Home Government for an increased Postal contribution, the contribution required towards the expense of fortifying the Colony, the excess of cost over estimate for the Tsimtun Water Works—owing to the unexpected difficulty of piercing the tunnel—joined with the decline of the opium and stamp revenue through unforeseen and unavoidable causes, have not only dissipated the large balance piled up by Sir John Pope Hennessy, but rendered some increase of taxation necessary. The decline in the revenue from the opium monopoly was brought about mainly by the heavy tax recently imposed upon prepared opium in the United States, and it is reasonable to suppose that when the large stock which was accumulated on that market just before the increase of duty has been worked down, the export trade will revive, and the Farm becomes more valuable. Similarly with the stamp duty, the receipts from which have decreased on account of the dullness of trade but which may fairly be expected to increase again with its improvement. In the meantime funds must be had. The public works undertaken have not only been generally pronounced necessary and desirable, but it was one of the greatest charges against the late Governor that he systematically postponed them. The absolute necessity for a better supply of water has so often been admitted and insisted on that it is needless to dilate on the importance of pushing on the new Waterworks, which in themselves have already risen; and the reclamations at Causeway Bay will also place a large tract of valuable land at the disposal of the Government. Further building sites have also been opened up above Robinson Road and at the Peak. The dredger now employed in Causeway Bay has done much to purify that malodorous spot, and will commence work on the foreshore along the Praya when the present task has been fully accomplished. The Breakwater, the Observatory, and the new Police Station at Teim-Tau-tsui are other public works which have been erected on the now vanished balance. The Colony has something, it will be seen by the foregoing recapitulation, to show for the money spent; and in time will, it may be hoped, find the expenditure prove remunerative as well as necessary and useful.

For the present, however, a deficit balances to be provided against; the revenue must be brought up to meet expenditure. How? This has been the conundrum which the Executive have been trying to solve. Additional taxation has become inevitable, and it is of course desired to make this in the least objectionable form. Many schemes have been suggested. A tax on dogs has been mentioned, but this would produce only trifling results, and not prove worth the trouble of collection. It is possible, and has been suggested, we believe, to raise the postal rates or increase the stamp duties. We earnestly deplore either of these suggestions, and, since a new tax is indispensable, we think the proposal to establish a Spirit Farm is a preferable alternative. Not that we hail it with enthusiasm; it is a disagreeable alternative, more especially as it seems to us in some sense an infringement of the freedom of the port. Perhaps this is more of a sentimental than a very real objection, seeing that we have the same thing in the shape of an Opium Farm, and that a Spirit Farm has long existed at Singapore, which is also a free port, and where it seems to arouse no hostility or to be in any way a source of trouble or inconvenience. Nevertheless we do not like the principle, and would fain do without it if that were possible.

We strongly opposed the proposal to establish a Spirit Farm when made by Sir John Pope Hennessy, on the same grounds that we object to it now. But there were additional and weightier reasons. At that time the revenue was larger, the expenditure less, and the surplus untouched; the proposal to tax spirits seemed therefore a superfluous measure. Moreover, the Ordinance then com-

pled proposed to treat all spirits alike, which would have entailed great hardship on the Chinese, who would have had the price of their samshu doubled. It is proposed now, we understand, to exempt samshu from the list of spirits, and make it pay only indirectly and to a small amount. This is only fair, seeing that beer and wines will be free, and samshu is consumed by the Chinese just as those liquors are consumed by Europeans. Whatever may be said as to the principle of the proposed Spirits Ordinance, we are bound to say that its provisions are exceptionally clear and understandable, and reflect great credit upon the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, who drafted the Bill. A spirit of fairness pervades them, moreover, which is conspicuously absent in some of the Ordinances which it will replace if it becomes law, and there are many changes made by it—such as the licensing of retailers, and the liberty to sell single bottles of beer, wine, and spirits—which will commend themselves to the general public. The Spirit Farm, if established, will yield a substantial sum to the exchequer, not less probably than sixty or seventy thousand dollars, and it is difficult to imagine any source from which an equal amount could be realized with as little hardship to the community in general. Luxuries are the most legitimate subjects for taxation, and spirits certainly come under that category. As the establishment of a Spirit Farm would mean, roughly speaking, an addition of only about a dollar and a half to the price of a case of spirits, it follows that the exercise of a little more care in locking up and moderation in mixing would cause the new impost to be scarcely perceptible.

The British gunboat *Midge*, Commander Hoad, returned from a cruise yesterday afternoon.

The French cruiser *Champagne*, Captain Daniel, arrived at Amoy on the 30th September from Chusan.

We remind our readers that the Session of the Legislative Council will be opened at five o'clock this afternoon by His Excellency the Governor.

The *Koo-ko-eh* bears that a large American sailing ship, the *Raphael*, of some fourteen hundred tons burthen, is expected at that port to load tea for London.

To-morrow night the *Mascotte* Company will perform Offenbach's well known and popular opera "The Grand Duchess" at the Theatre Royal, City Hall.

A special telegram in the Mercury, dated Tientsin, 28th September, states that Col. Danby, the new American Minister to China, has arrived at Tientsin, and has left there for Peking.

Says the *Footman's Echo*.—Several boat-loads of red-coats might have been seen passing up the river one day this week. With typical utility and incongruity they had hitched the corner of the flag on to their hats the gauds and made a sort of forestall.

The Band of "The Buffs" will play at the Officers' Mess this evening, the 7th inst., commencing at 8 p.m. The following is the programme:

Fest. March.—"Pomp and circumstance" Wagner  
March.—"Fetes Champetre" Chye  
Song.—"Lion XIII." Ulrich  
Song.—"Dus" Staven  
Song.—"Succo" Stevens  
Selection.—"La Fuite Del Regimento" Donizetti  
Dance.—"Du Bal" These

A bill for \$1,000 has been entered by Mr. J. L. Hart Milne against Mr. J. J. da Silva O Souza. The *Echo de China* published a notice to which we refer as follows:—"The plaintiff claims from the defendant the sum of \$1,000 for damages for that the defendant falsely and maliciously printed and published at Hongkong of the plaintiff and of me concerning his capacity as teacher of the Commercial School and of concerning his conduct as such teacher as aforesaid in a newspaper called the *Echo da China*, No. 83, on the 21st day of September, 1885, a false scandalous malicious and defamatory libel by way of a letter under the signature M." The summons is for the 3rd instant.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the September number of the *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal*. The Rev. A. R. Smith contains his statement on the subject of the Peacock and Co. and the Chinese. The Rev. Wm. McGregor contributes an article on "The use of the manna Jesus in public preaching in China." The article opens with the statement that in China the name of Jesus is handled about as something to be jeered at and spurned; sometimes it is employed in blasphemous connections such as the writer dare not repeat, but more commonly it is shamed to be mentioned, and is even avoided by the members of the God worshipped by barbarians. Mr. McGregor is of opinion that an unsuitable use is made of the word, which is simply a foreign word conveying no meaning and, to the Chinese, morally the name of a foreigner; and he advocates the designation of the Saviour by terms descriptive of some aspect of His redeeming work. The Foreign Missionaries' relation to the Rev. Dr. St. John is referred to by the Rev.

St. John—*St. John's Foreign Missionary Conference*.—Among other things Mr. St. John says:—"Our relation to the Chinese is that of officers to the populace. While this is not true in fact, it is true practically." In support of this view he points to the obvious inference that the missionaries are to the Chinese what the police and constables are to the Chinese. The Rev. Wm. McGregor contributes an article on "The employment of natives in Missionary work" by the Rev. J. B. Goddard of Ningpo, some very fine points of conscience are raised, namely: "In paying wages to native Christians should the market value be considered?" and "Are native Christians to be allowed to sell spirits either on the standard? and when labourers are needed for regular work connected with missions should the products given to native Christians be given to them as the chief object to be aimed at?"

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